The end of the (mass) line? Chinese policing in the era of the contract

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Social Justice is a quarterly journal that was founded in 1974. It seeks to promote human dignity, equality, peace, and genuine security. Its early focus on crime, police repression, social control, and the penal system has expanded to encompass globalization, human and civil rights, border, citizenship, and immigration issues, environmental victims and health and safety concerns, social policies affecting welfare and education, ethnic and gender relations, and persistent global inequalities. The journal has framed its vision of social justice with an understanding of the international dimensions of power, inequality, and injustice. It presents divergent viewpoints in a readable fashion for concerned citizens with an interest in current affairs, while including ample notes and references to satisfy the academic reader.

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Afterlives of Chinese Communism comprises essays from over fifty world-renowned scholars in the China field, from various disciplines and continents. It provides an indispensable guide for understanding how the Mao era continues to shape Chinese politics today. Each chapter discusses a concept or practice from the Mao period, what it attempted to do, and what has become of it since. The authors respond to the legacy of Maoism from numerous perspectives to consider what lessons Chinese communism can offer today, and whether there is a future for the egalitarian politics that it once promised. The assemblies of armed troops in various cities in the restive region is seen as a show of force. Chinese authorities have held mass “anti-terror” rallies involving armed troops across the restive region of Xinjiang, in an apparent show of force. More than 10,000 troops assembled at the capital, Urumqi, on Monday, with some later dispatched to other cities for similar rallies. Xinjiang has a history of violence which authorities blame on Islamist militants and separatists. Rights groups say that locals face repression from the government. Why is there tension between China and the Uighurs? State media billed the rallies as “anti-terror and stability oath-taking assemblies.” The Mass Line. 554 likes · 6 talking about this. The Immortal Science of Marxism-Leninism! The power of the bourgeois imperialist state pales in comparison to the power of a unified insurrection of the colonized people fed up with their oppressors. As Mao says, “All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful.” The empire sustains itself off the illusion of its own strength and the perpetuation of this illusion via its last working arm, the media propaganda machine. V.I. Lenin, Economics and Politics in the Era of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. See more. The Mass Line. – From the speech to representatives attending the Seventh Conference of Friendship of Overseas Chinese Associations, June 6, 2014. It is a remarkable fact that Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era has been added to the Communist Party of China’s (CPC) Constitution during the 19th Congress recently held in Beijing during the week-long meeting ending 24 October. It is remarkable for a number of reasons: first, it confirms Xi Jinping’s second five-year term as General Secretary of the CPC and President of China; second, it represents Xi’s rising symbolic signiﬁcance. The mass line is the political, organizational and leadership method developed by Mao Zedong and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) during the Chinese revolution. The essential element of the mass line is consulting the masses, interpreting their suggestions within the framework of Marxism-Leninism, and then enforcing the resulting policies. Mao developed it into a coherent organizing methodology that encompasses philosophy, strategy, tactics, leadership and organizational theory that has been applied.